Conjugated, rod-like viologen oligomers: correlation of oligomer length with conductivity and photoconductivity


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To link to this article DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.synthmet.2018.03.019

Publisher: Elsevier

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Conjugated, Rod-Like Viologen Oligomers: Correlation of Oligomer Length with Conductivity and Photoconductivity

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Table S1: Conditions for spin-coating.

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<th>Compound</th>
<th>Concentration, mg mL(^{-1})</th>
<th>Speed, rpm</th>
<th>Time of spin-coating, s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compound 1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound 2</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound 3</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure S1. $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra (in D$_2$O) of compound 8
Figure S2. $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra (in D$_2$O) of compound 10
Figure S3. $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra (in CD$_3$OD) of compound 13
Figure S4. $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra (in CD$_3$OD) of compound 3
Figure S5: The representative images of tapping mode AFM topograph of the films of 1 (a), 2 (b) and 3 (c) made in tapping mode. The scale bars on the right demonstrate the films are relatively smooth. No particular features that would suggest crystallization are observed.